ST. MATTHEW'S C.E. PRIMARY SCHOOL & NURSERY



UPPER KEY STAGE 2 MATHS CALCULATION POLICY

Reviewed: September 2021 By: Mrs Bryden

Date of next review: September 2022

Mission Statement:

St. Matthew's C.E. Primary School and Nursery is dedicated to providing an education which enables every child to fulfil their best potential. It seeks to promote academic, emotional and spiritual growth in a Christian environment, welcoming children drawn from diverse cultures.

Vision Statement:

Inspired by Jesus' words (Matthew 5: 1-12), we strive to promote academic, emotional and spiritual growth in a Christian environment for all members of our school family. We can all '**Be blessed by God, be happy and aspire to be...**'

Calculation policy, UKS2

The following pages show the progression in calculation (addition, subtraction, multiplication and division) and how this works in line with the National Curriculum. The consistent use of the CPA (concrete, pictorial, abstract) approach helps children develop mastery across all the operations in an efficient and reliable way. This policy shows how these methods develop children's confidence in their understanding of both written and mental methods.

KEY STAGE 2

In upper Key Stage 2, children build on secure foundations in calculation, and develop fluency, accuracy and flexibility in their approach to the four operations. They work with whole numbers and adapt their skills to work with decimals, and they continue to develop their ability to select appropriate, accurate and efficient operations.

Key language: decimal, column methods, exchange, partition, mental method, ten thousand, hundred thousand, million, factor, multiple, prime number, square number, cube number

 Addition and subtraction: Children build on their column methods to add and subtract numbers with up to seven digits, and they adapt the methods to calculate efficiently and effectively with decimals, ensuring understanding of place value at every stage. Children compare and contrast methods, and they select mental methods or jottings where appropriate and where these are more likely to be efficient or accurate when compared with formal column methods. Bar models are used to represent the calculations required to solve problems and may indicate where efficient methods can be chosen. 	 Multiplication and division: Building on their understanding, children develop methods to multiply up to 4-digit numbers by single-digit and 2-digit numbers. Children develop column methods with an understanding of place value, and they continue to use the key skill of unitising to multiply and divide by 10, 100 and 1,000. Written division methods are introduced and adapted for division by single-digit and 2-digit numbers and are understood alongside the area model and place value. In Year 6, children develop a secure understanding of how division is related to fractions. Multiplication and division of decimals are also introduced and refined in Year 6. 	 Fractions: Children find fractions of amounts, multiply a fraction by a whole number and by another fraction, divide a fraction by a whole number, and add and subtract fractions with different denominators. Children become more confident working with improper fractions and mixed numbers and can calculate with them. Understanding of decimals with up to 3 decimal places is built through place value and as fractions, and children calculate with decimals in the context of measure as well as in pure arithmetic. Children develop an understanding of percentages in relation to hundredths, and they understand how to work with common percentages: 50%, 25%, 10% and 1%.
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Year 5			
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 5 Addition			
Column addition with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Add a row of counters onto the place value grid to show 15,735 + 4,012.	Represent additions, using place value equipment on a place value grid alongside written methods. $\begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$	Use column addition, including exchanges. TTh Th H T O I 9 I 7 5 + I 8 4 I 7 3 7 5 9 2 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I
Representing additions		Bar models represent addition of two or more numbers in the context of problem solving. $\begin{array}{c c} \hline & & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline \hline & & \\ \hline \hline $	Use approximation to check whether answers are reasonable. $\frac{TTh Th H T O}{2 3 4 0 5} + 7 8 9 2 + 7 8 9 2 + 7 8 9 2 - 3 1 2 9 7 + 7 8 9 2 - 3 1 2 9 7 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 - 1 -$
Adding tenths	Link measure with addition of decimals.	Use a bar model with a number line to add tenths.	Understand the link with adding fractions.
L	Two lengths of fencing are 0.6 m and		

	0.2 m. How long are they when added together? 0.6 m 0.2 m	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	$\frac{6}{10} + \frac{2}{10} = \frac{8}{10}$ 6 tenths + 2 tenths = 8 tenths 0.6 + 0.2 = 0.8
Adding decimals using column addition	Use place value equipment to represent additions. Show 0.23 + 0.45 using place value counters.	Use place value equipment on a place value grid to represent additions. Represent exchange where necessary. $\underbrace{\bigcirc & \hline \text{Tth} & \text{Hth}}_{\bullet & \bigcirc & $	Add using a column method, ensuring that children understand the link with place value. $\frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 2 3}$ + $\frac{0 \cdot 4 5}{0 \cdot 6 8}$ Include exchange where required, alongside an understanding of place value. $\frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{0 \cdot 9 2}$ + $\frac{0 \cdot 3 3}{1 \cdot 2 5}$ Include additions where the numbers of decimal places are different. $3.4 + 0.65 = ?$ $\frac{O \cdot \text{Tth Hth}}{3 \cdot 4 0}$ + $\frac{0 \cdot 6 5}{-}$

Year 5 Subtraction			
Column subtraction with whole numbers	Use place value equipment to understand where exchanges are required. 2,250 – 1,070	Represent the stages of the calculation using place value equipment on a grid alongside the calculation, including exchanges where required. $15,735 - 2,582 = 13,153$ TThThTTh	Use column subtraction methods with exchange where required. $\frac{\text{TTh Th H T O}}{\frac{5}{6} \frac{12}{7} 0 q 7}$ $-\frac{18534}{43563}$ $62,097 - 18,534 = 43,563$
Checking strategies and representing subtractions		Bar models represent subtractions in problem contexts, including 'find the difference'. Athletics Stadium 75,450 Hockey Centre 42,300 Velodrome 15,735 ?	Children can explain the mistake made when the columns have not been ordered correctly. $ \begin{array}{r} \hline \\ \hline $
Choosing efficient methods			To subtract two large numbers that are close, children find the difference by counting on. 2,002 - 1,995 = ?

			Use addition to check subtractions. <i>I calculated 7,546 – 2,355 = 5,191.</i> <i>I will check using the inverse.</i>
Subtracting decimals	Explore complements to a whole number by working in the context of length. 0.49 m 1 m - 0 m = 0 m 1 - 0.49 = ?	Use a place value grid to represent the stages of column subtraction, including exchanges where required. $5 \cdot 74 - 2 \cdot 25 = ?$ $\boxed{0 + Tth + Hth} = 0 + Tth + $	$ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

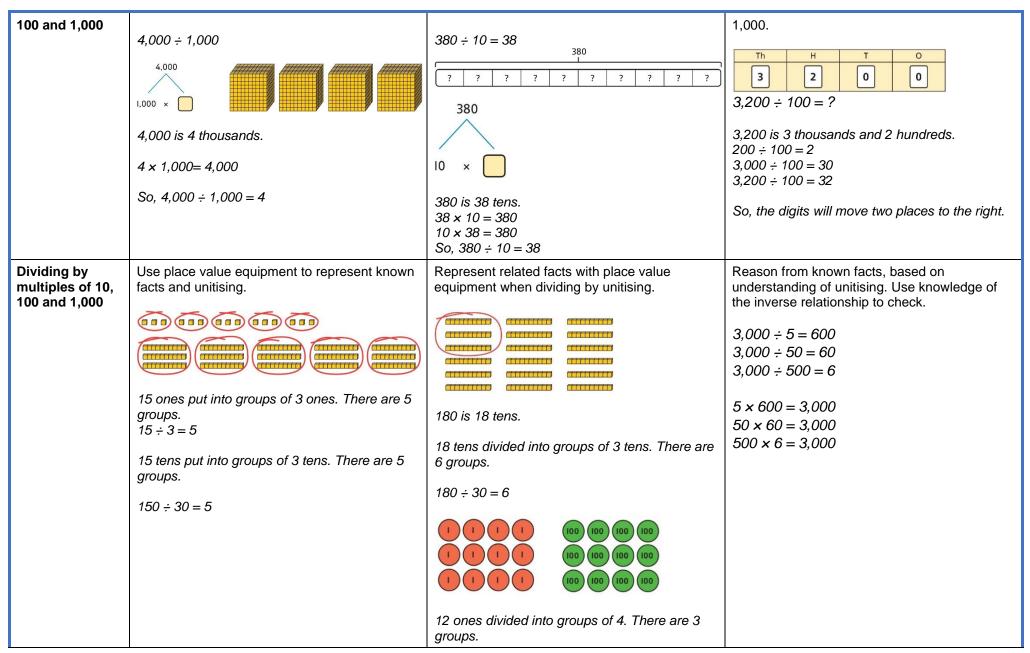
Year 5 Multiplication			
Understanding factors	Use cubes or counters to explore the meaning of 'square numbers'.	Use images to explore examples and non- examples of square numbers.	Understand the pattern of square numbers in the multiplication tables.
	25 is a square number because it is made from 5 rows of 5.	3888 I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I I	Use a multiplication grid to circle each square number. Can children spot a
	Use cubes to explore cube numbers.		pattern?
		$8 \times 8 = 64$ $8^2 = 64$	
	8 is a cube number.	12 is not a square number, because you cannot multiply a whole number by itself to make 12.	
Multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to multiply by 10, 100 and 1,000 by unitising.	Understand the effect of repeated multiplication by 10.	Understand how exchange relates to the digits when multiplying by 10, 100 and 1,000.
.,	$4 \times I = 4 \text{ ones} = 4$ 5 5 $4 \times I0 = 4 \text{ tens} = 40$ 6 7 $4 \times I00 = 4 \text{ hundreds}$ 7 7		H T O I 7 $17 \times 10 = 170$ 7 $17 \times 100 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 = 1,700$ $17 \times 1,000 = 17 \times 10 \times 10 = 17,000$
Multiplying by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore multiplying by unitising.	Use place value equipment to represent how to multiply by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000.	Use known facts and unitising to multiply. $5 \times 4 = 20$ $5 \times 40 = 200$ $5 \times 400 = 2,000$

	5 groups of 3 ones is 15 ones. 5 groups of 3 tens is 15 tens. 5 groups of 3 tens is 15 tens. So, I know that 5 groups of 3 thousands would be 15 thousands.	$4 \times 3 = 12 \\ 4 \times 300 = 1,200$	5 × 4,000 - 20,000 5,000 × 4 = 20,000
Multiplying up to 4-digit numbers by a single digit	Explore how to use partitioning to multiply efficiently. $8 \times 17 = ?$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 10 = 80$ $8 \times 10 = 136$ So, $8 \times 17 = 136$	Represent multiplications using place value equipment and add the 1s, then 10s, then 100s, then 1,000s.	Use an area model and then add the parts. $100 60 3$ 5 $100 \times 5 = 500 60 \times 5 = 300 3 \times 5 = 15$ Use a column multiplication, including any required exchanges. $1 3 6$ $\times 6$ $\frac{8 1 6}{2 3}$
Multiplying 2- digit numbers by 2-digit numbers	Partition one number into 10s and 1s, then add the parts. $23 \times 15 = ?$	Use an area model and add the parts. $28 \times 15 = ?$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage.

		20 m 8 m H T O	3 4
		20 m 8 m H T O 2 0 0	
	I0 × I5 = I50 I0 × I5 = I50	$10 \text{ m} \qquad 20 \times 10 = 200 \text{ m}^2 \qquad 8 \times 10 = 80 \text{ m}^2 \qquad 1 0 0 \\ 8 0 \qquad 1 0 0 $	$\times \frac{27}{23_28}$ 34 × 7
	$\frac{H T O}{1 5 0}$ $3 \times 15 = 45$ There are 345 bottles of milk in total. $\frac{H T O}{1 5 0}$ $1 5 0$ $\frac{3 4 5}{3 4 5}$ $23 \times 15 = 345$	5 m $20 \times 5 = 100 \text{ m}^2$ $8 \times 5 = 40 \text{ m}^2$ $+ \frac{4}{4} \frac{0}{4} \frac{2}{2} \frac{0}{1}$ 28 × 15 = 420	$ \begin{array}{c} \hline 3 4 \\ \times 27 \\ 238 34 \times 7 \\ \underline{680} 34 \times 20 \\ \hline 34 \\ \times 27 \\ 238 34 \times 7 \end{array} $
			$\frac{680}{918} 34 \times 20$ 918 34 × 27
Multiplying up to 4-digits by 2- digits		Use the area model then add the parts. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use column multiplication, ensuring understanding of place value at each stage. $ \begin{array}{r} $

			$\begin{array}{c} 1 & 2 & 7 & 4 \\ \times & 3 & 2 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline 2 & 5 & 4 & 8 \\ \hline 1.274 \times 2 \\ \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\ \hline \\$
Multiplying	Use place value equipment to explore and	Represent multiplication by 10 as exchange on	Understand how this exchange is represented
decimals by 10,	understand the exchange of 10 tenths, 10	a place value grid.	on a place value chart.
100 and 1,000	hundredths or 10 thousandths.	$\overrightarrow{0}$ $\overrightarrow{1}$ 1	$\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c $

Year 5 Division			
Understanding factors and prime numbers	Use equipment to explore the factors of a given number.	Understand that prime numbers are numbers with exactly two factors.	Understand how to recognise prime and composite numbers.
prime numbers	24 ÷ 3 = 8 24 ÷ 8 = 3 8 and 3 are factors of 24 because they divide 24 exactly. 24 ÷ 5 = 4 remainder 4. 5 is not a factor of 24 because there is a remainder.	$13 \div 1 = 13$ $13 \div 2 = 6 r 1$ $13 \div 4 = 4 r 1$ 1 and 13 are the only factors of 13. 13 is a prime number.	I know that 31 is a prime number because it can be divided by only 1 and itself without leaving a remainder. I know that 33 is not a prime number as it can be divided by 1, 3, 11 and 33. I know that 1 is not a prime number, as it has only 1 factor.
Understanding inverse operations and the link with multiplication, grouping and sharing	Use equipment to group and share and to explore the calculations that are present. <i>I have 28 counters.</i> <i>I made 7 groups of 4. There are 28 in total.</i> <i>I have 28 in total. I shared them equally into 7 groups. There are 4 in each group.</i> <i>I have 28 in total. I made groups of 4. There are 7 equal groups.</i>	Represent multiplicative relationships and explore the families of division facts. 000000000000000000000000000000000000	Represent the different multiplicative relationships to solve problems requiring inverse operations. $12 \div 3 = 2$ $12 \div 2 = 3$ $12 \div 3 = 12$ $12 \div 3 = 12$ $12 \div 3 = 12$ Understand missing number problems for division calculations and know how to solve them using inverse operations. $22 \div 2 = 2$ $22 \div 2 = 2$ $2 \div 2 = 2$ $2 \div 2 = 2$
Dividing whole numbers by 10,	Use place value equipment to support unitising for division.	Use a bar model to support dividing by unitising.	Understand how and why the digits change on a place value grid when dividing by 10, 100 or



Dividing up to	Explore grouping using place value equipment.	 12 hundreds divided into groups of 4 hundreds. There are 3 groups. 1200 ÷ 400 = 3 Use place value equipment on a place value 	Use short division for up to 4-digit numbers
four digits by a single digit using short division	268 ÷ 2 = ? There is 1 group of 2 hundreds. There are 3 groups of 2 tens. There are 4 groups of 2 ones. 264 ÷ 2 = 134	grid alongside short division. The model uses grouping. A sharing model can also be used, although the model would need adapting. 4 4 8 1 0	divided by a single digit. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$

		Image: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionFirst, lay out the problem.Image: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionHow many groups of 4 go into 9 tens?Image: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionHow many groups of 4 go into 10 ones.Image: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: Constraint of the second definitionImage: A formula definitionImage: Constraint of the second definit	
Understanding remainders	Understand remainders using concrete versions of a problem. 80 cakes divided into trays of 6. 80 cakes in total. They make 13 groups of 6, with 2 remaining.	Use short division and understand remainders as the last remaining 1s. $\begin{bmatrix} 1 \\ 8 \\ 0 \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{T} \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ 0 \\ $	In problem solving contexts, represent divisions including remainders with a bar model. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$
Dividing decimals by 10, 100 and 1,000	Understand division by 10 using exchange. 2 ones are 20 tenths.	Represent division using exchange on a place value grid.	Understand the movement of digits on a place value grid.

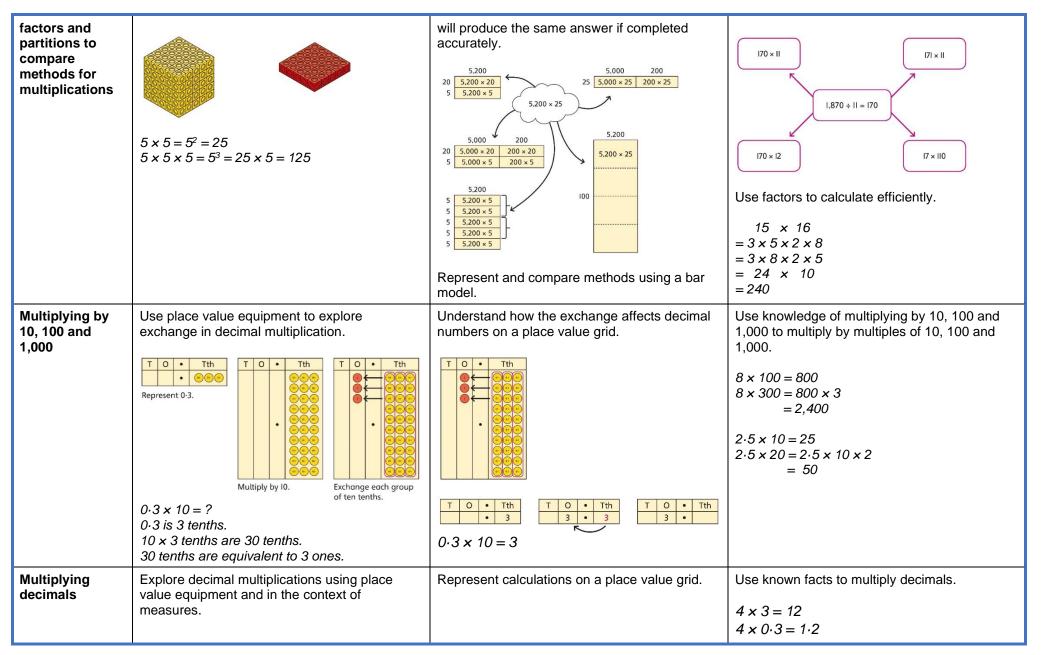
	20 tenths divided by 10 is 2 tenths.	\circ TthHth \circ \circ TthHth \circ \circ TthHth \circ <	$0 \cdot 1th + $
Understanding the relationship between fractions and division	Use sharing to explore the link between fractions and division. <i>1 whole shared between 3 people.</i> <i>Each person receives one-third.</i>	Use a bar model and other fraction representations to show the link between fractions and division. $I \div 3 = \frac{1}{3}$	Use the link between division and fractions to calculate divisions. $5 \div 4 = \frac{5}{4} = 1\frac{1}{4}$ $11 \div 4 = \frac{11}{4} = 2\frac{3}{4}$

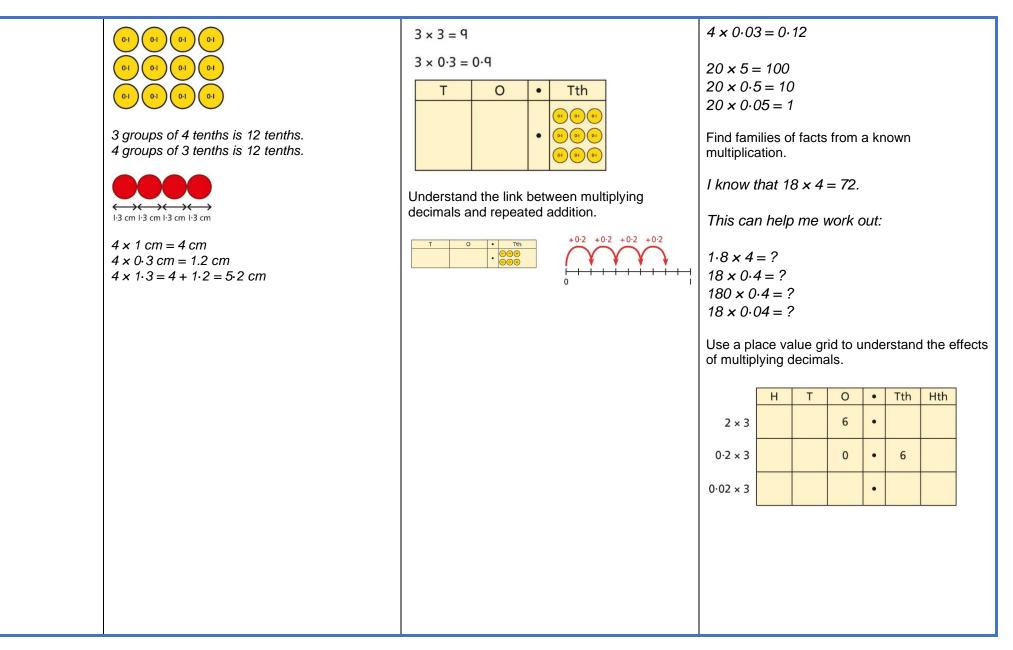
Year 6			
	Concrete	Pictorial	Abstract
Year 6 Addition			
Comparing and selecting efficient methods	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods.	Discuss similarities and differences between methods, and choose efficient methods based on the specific calculation. Compare written and mental methods alongside place value representations. $\underbrace{+3,000 + 500 + 20 + 2}_{40,265} + \underbrace{+20 + 2}_{40,265} + \underbrace{+3,000 + 20 + 20 + 2}_{40,265} + +3,000 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 + 20 $	Use column addition where mental methods are not efficient. Recognise common errors with column addition. $32,145 + 4,302 = ?$ $\frac{TTh Th H T 0}{3 2 1 4 5}$ $+ \frac{4 3 0 2}{3 6 4 4 7}$ $\frac{TTh Th H T 0}{3 2 1 4 5}$ $+ \frac{4 3 0 2}{7 5 1 6 5}$ $Which method has been completed accurately?$ $What mistake has been made?$ Column methods are also used for decimal additions where mental methods are not efficient. $\frac{H T 0 \cdot Tth Hth}{1 4 0 \cdot 0 9}$ $+ \frac{4 9 \cdot 8 9}{1 8 9 \cdot 9 8}$
Selecting mental methods for larger numbers where appropriate	Represent 7-digit numbers on a place value grid, and use this to support thinking and mental methods.	Use a bar model to support thinking in addition problems. 257,000 + 99,000 = ?	Use place value and unitising to support mental calculations with larger numbers. 195,000 + 6,000 = ?
			195 + 5 + 1 = 201

	2,411,301 + 500,000 = ? This would be 5 more counters in the HTh place. So, the total is 2,911,301. 2,411,301 + 500,000 = 2,911,301	$\begin{array}{c c} & & & & \\ \hline f257,000 & f100,000 \\ \hline f100,000 & & \\ \hline f257 thousands then subtracted \\ 1 thousand. \\ \hline 257 thousands + 100 thousands = 357 \\ thousands \\ \hline 257,000 + 100,000 = 357,000 \\ \hline 357,000 - 1,000 = 356,000 \\ \hline So, 257,000 + 99,000 = 356,000 \\ \hline \end{array}$	195 thousands + 6 thousands = 201 thousands So, 195,000 + 6,000 = 201,000
Understanding order of operations in calculations	Use equipment to model different interpretations of a calculation with more than one operation. Explore different results. $3 \times 5 - 2 = ?$	Model calculations using a bar model to demonstrate the correct order of operations in multi-step calculations. 16×4 cab $444444444444444444444444444444444444$	Understand the correct order of operations in calculations without brackets. Understand how brackets affect the order of operations in a calculation. $4+6 \times 16$ 4+96 = 100 $(4+6) \times 16$ $10 \times 16 = 160$

Year 6 Subtraction			
Comparing and selecting efficient methods	Use counters on a place value grid to represent subtractions of larger numbers.	Compare subtraction methods alongside place value representations. $\begin{array}{r} \hline -4 & \hline -30 & \hline -500 \\ \hline 2,145 & 2,149 & 2,179 & 2,679 \\ \hline \hline 1 & \hline 1 & \hline 1 & \hline 0 \\ \hline \hline 2 & 6 & 7 & 9 \\ \hline -\frac{5 & 3 & 4}{2 & 1 & 4 & 5} \\ \hline \end{array}$ Use a bar model to represent calculations, including 'find the difference' with two bars as comparison. $\begin{array}{r} \hline computer game \\ \hline puzzle book & fl2:50 \\ \hline \end{array}$	Compare and select methods. Use column subtraction when mental methods are not efficient. Use two different methods for one calculation as a checking strategy. $\frac{Th}{1} \frac{H}{8} \frac{T}{9} \frac{O}{12}$ $-\frac{1}{1} \frac{5}{5} \frac{5}{8} \frac{8}{3} \frac{1}{9} \frac{4}{1552} \frac{46}{1,552} \frac{-400}{1,552}$ Use column subtraction for decimal problems, including in the context of measure. $\frac{H}{3} \frac{T}{0} \frac{O}{9} \cdot \frac{1}{6} \frac{O}{0}$ $-\frac{2}{1} \frac{O}{0} \frac{6}{1} \cdot \frac{4}{0} \frac{O}{1}$
Subtracting mentally with larger numbers		Use a bar model to show how unitising can support mental calculations. 950,000 - 150,000 That is 950 thousands - 150 thousands 950,000 - 150,000 So, the difference is 800 thousands. 950,000 - 150,000 = 800,000	Subtract efficiently from powers of 10. 10,000 - 500 = ?

Year 6 Multiplication			
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a single digit number	Use equipment to explore multiplications. $ \begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Use place value equipment to compare methods. Method I	Understand area model and short multiplication. Compare and select appropriate methods for specific multiplications. Method 3 $3,000 \ 200 \ 20 \ 5$ $4 \ 12,000 \ 800 \ 80 \ 20$ 12,000 + 800 + 80 + 20 = 12,900 Method 4 $3 \ 2 \ 2 \ 5$ $\times \ 4 \ 1 \ 2 \ 9 \ 0 \ 0$ $1 \ 2 \ 1 \ 2$
Multiplying up to a 4-digit number by a 2-digit number		Use an area model alongside written multiplication. Method I 1,000 200 30 5 20 $20,000 4,000 600 100$ 1 $1,000 200 30 5$ $\times 2 1$ $5 1 \times 5$ $3 0 1 \times 30$ $2 0 0 1 \times 200$ $1 0 0 20 \times 5$ $6 0 0 20 \times 5$ $6 0 0 20 \times 5$ $6 0 0 20 \times 200$ $2 0 0 0 20 \times 200$ $2 0 0 0 20 \times 1,000$ 2 5 9 3 5 2 1 1,235	Use compact column multiplication with understanding of place value at all stages. $ \begin{array}{rrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrrr$
Using knowledge of	Use equipment to understand square numbers and cube numbers.	Compare methods visually using an area model. Understand that multiple approaches	Use a known fact to generate families of related facts.





Year 6 Division			
Understanding factors	Use equipment to explore different factors of a number. 24 ÷ 4 = 6 30 ÷ 4 = 7 remainder 2 4 is a factor of 24 but is not a factor of 30.	Recognise prime numbers as numbers having exactly two factors. Understand the link with division and remainders.	I I <thi< th=""> <thi< th=""> <thi< th=""></thi<></thi<></thi<>
Dividing by a single digit	Use equipment to make groups from a total. There are 78 in total. There are 6 groups of 13. There are 13 groups of 6.	$H \xrightarrow{T} O$ H $H \xrightarrow{T} O$ H $H \xrightarrow{T} O$ H	41 42 43 44 43 46 47 48 44 50 Use short division to divide by a single digit. 6 $1^{-1}3^{-2}$ 6^{-1} $7^{-1}3^{-1}2^{-1}$ 6 $1^{-1}3^{-1}2^{-1}$ Use an area model to link multiplication and division. 6 132 6^{-1} 6^{-1} 6^{-1} 6^{-1} 6^{-1} 6^{-1} 10^{-1} 1^{-1} 10^{-1} 1^{-1} 6^{-1} 10^{-1} 1^{-1} 10^{-1} 1^{-1} 10^{-1} 1^{-1} 132^{-1} 20^{-1} 2^{-1} 2^{-1} 132^{-1} 10^{-1} 10^{-1} 10^{-1} 10^{-1} 132^{-1} 2^{-1} 2^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} 4^{-1} <t< th=""></t<>
Dividing by a 2- digit number	Understand that division by factors can be used when dividing by a number that is not prime.	Use factors and repeated division.	$132 = 120 + 12$ $132 \div 6 = 20 + 2 = 22$ Use factors and repeated division where appropriate.

using factors		$1,260 \div 14 = ?$ $1,260 \div 2 = 630$ $630 \div 7 = 90$ $1,260 \div 14 = 90$	$2,100 \div 12 = ?$ $2,100 \rightarrow (\div 2) \rightarrow (\div 6) \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow (\div 6) \rightarrow (\div 2) \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow (\div 6) \rightarrow (\div 2) \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow (\div 4) \rightarrow (\div 3) \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow (\div 4) \rightarrow (\div 3) \rightarrow$ $2,100 \rightarrow (\div 3) \rightarrow (\div 2) \rightarrow (\div 2) \rightarrow$
Dividing by a 2- digit number using long division	Use equipment to build numbers from groups. 182 divided into groups of 13. There are 14 groups.	Use an area model alongside written division to model the process. $377 \div 13 = ?$ 377 37 377 377 377 377 377 3	Use long division where factors are not useful (for example, when dividing by a 2-digit prime number). Write the required multiples to support the division process. $377 \div 13 = ?$ 1 + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + + +

			3 $21 \overline{7 \ 9 \ 8}$ $- \frac{6 \ 3 \ 0}{1 \ 6 \ 8}$ $21 \overline{7 \ 9 \ 8}$ $- \frac{6 \ 3 \ 0}{1 \ 6 \ 8}$ $- \frac{6 \ 3 \ 0}{1 \ 6 \ 8}$ $- \frac{1 \ 6 \ 8}{0}$ Divisions with a remainder explored in problem-solving contexts.
Dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000	Use place value equipment to explore division as exchange. Image: Divide 20 counters by 10. Image: Divide 20 counters by 10.	Represent division to show the relationship with multiplication. Understand the effect of dividing by 10, 100 and 1,000 on the digits on a place value grid. $\begin{array}{c c c c c c c c c c c c c c c} & \hline H & T & O & Tth & Hth \\ \hline \hline \hline \hline c & 2 & 10 \\ \hline \hline \hline c & 2 & 10 \\ \hline c & 2 & 1$	Use knowledge of factors to divide by multiples of 10, 100 and 1,000. $40 \div 50 = 10$ $40 \rightarrow \div 10 \rightarrow \div 5 \rightarrow ?$ $40 \rightarrow \div 5 \rightarrow \div 10 \rightarrow ?$ $40 \div 5 = 8$ $8 \div 10 = 0.8$ So, $40 \div 50 = 0.8$
Dividing decimals	Use place value equipment to explore division of decimals.	Use a bar model to represent divisions.	Use short division to divide decimals with up to 2 decimal places.

8 tenths divided into 4 groups. 2 tenths in each group.		$ \begin{array}{c} \cdot \\ 8 \overline{\smash{\big)}4 \cdot 2 4} \\ 0 \cdot \\ 8 \overline{\smash{\big)}4 \cdot 42 4} \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \overline{\smash{\big)}4 \cdot 42 24} \\ 0 \cdot 5 \\ 8 \overline{\smash{\big)}4 \cdot 42 24} \\ 8 \overline{\smash{\big)}4 \cdot 42 24} \end{array} $
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